

NEW *Praestochrysis* AND NOTES ON DESCRIBED  
SPECIES FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION  
(HYMENOPTERA, CHRYSIDIDAE)\*

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The genus *Praestochrysis* Linsenmaier is distinguished by having 5 distinct teeth on tergum III and a rather stout antenna. In any case the latter has flagellomere I less than 3 times as long as broad. Bohart (1986, *Insecta Mundi* 1:148-154) gave a key to species of the Ethiopian Region. One additional species, *lamborni*, is here described from that region. It keys out to couplet 6 in the 1986 paper but differs in having no transverse frontal carina.

Abbreviations used in the following descriptions are: F-I, etc., flagellomeres; TFC, transverse frontal carina; MOD, median ocellus diameter; T-I, etc., terga; S-II, sternum.

***Praestochrysis lamborni* Bohart, new species**

*Male holotype*: Length 7.5 mm. Body moderately stout, green, midscutum mostly purple, F-I-II green in front, wings weakly stained. Punctures moderately small and close. Head 1.25 $\times$  as broad as long (fig. 2a); F-I 1.7 $\times$  as long as broad (fig. 2d), F-II as broad as long, F-V twice as broad as long; scapal basin short and broad, polished above and in middle one-third below, rest punctate, frons 1.8 $\times$  as broad at malar space as at its least width; TFC absent, midocellus lidded, malar and subantennal spaces each about 1 MOD; pronotum about as long as scutellum, median groove weak; metanotum rounded (fig. 2c); mesopleuron edentate, scrobal and episternal sulci distinct; propodeal projection sharp, incurved behind; T-II without midcarina; T-III evenly convex before weakly developed pit row, lateral margin a little convex, 5 short, sharp distal teeth (fig. 2b); S-II spots small, triangular, nearly touching (fig. 2e).

*Female*. About as in male. T-III lateral margin slightly angled out, submedian teeth twice as long as others (fig. 2b).

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Holotype male, Malawi: Mangoche (Fort Johnston), I-14-34, emerged from flat moth cocoon on tree bark (W. A. Lamborn, OXFORD). Paratypes, 11 males, 29 females, same data as holotype (Oxford Museum, Bohart Museum); 3 males, 4 females, Malawi: Mzeze, 45 mi n. Mangoche, emerged from flat moth cocoons on tree bark (W. A. Lamborn, Oxford Museum, Bohart Museum, other major museums).

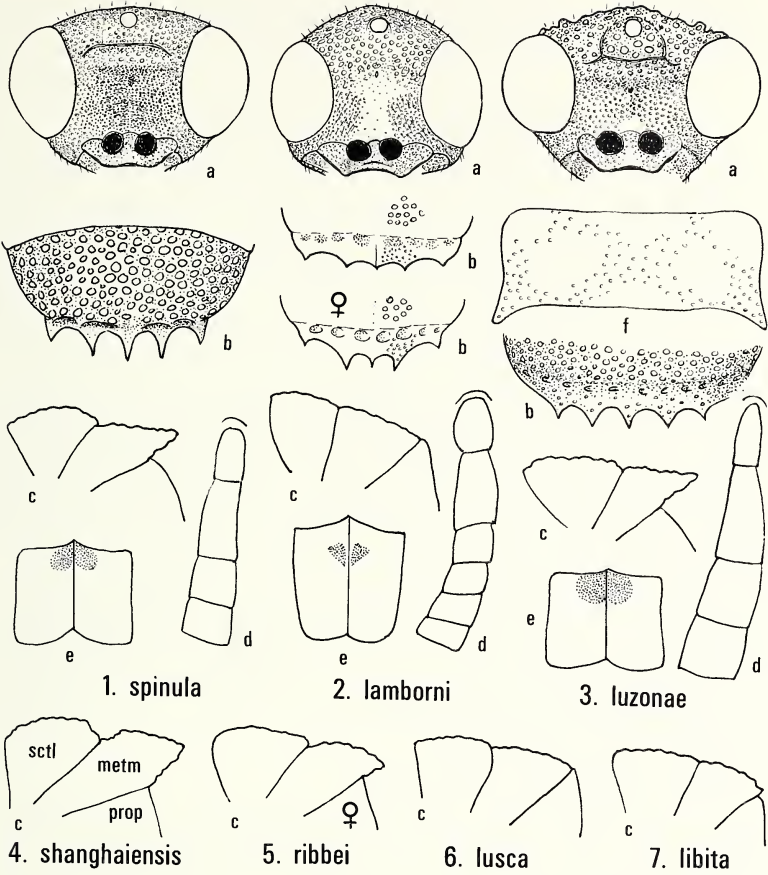
*Discussion.* The rounded metanotum, 5 distal teeth on T-III, and broadened flagellum are characters found also in *micromorpha* Mocsáry and *africanum* Buysson. However, both of these species have a definite TFC. In addition the *micromorpha* F-I is only  $1.4\times$  as long as broad instead of 1.7 as in *lamborni*. Also, in *africanum* the malar space is more than 2 MOD instead of only 1 MOD, and the lateral margin of T-III is not at all bent outward. The species is named for W. A. Lamborn, who collected the long type series.

#### ***Praestochrysis luzonae* Bohart, new species**

*Male holotype:* Length 7.5 mm. Body stout, green; deep purple across vertex, on scutum, and at base of T-III; T-III mostly bluish; F-I green in front; wings brown. Punctures coarse, close on vertex, widely separated by 4 smooth swellings on pronotum (fig. 3f), mostly a puncture diameter apart on rest of notum and terga. Head  $1.55\times$  as broad as long (fig. 3a), with prominent rugosities on vertex near eyes; F-I about twice as long as broad (fig. 3d), F-V  $1.4\times$  as broad as long; scapal basin short and broad, rather closely punctate; TFC broadly M-like (fig. 3a), branching above to nearly enclose midocellus and form a lid behind it; malar space 2.1 MOD; subantennal space 1 MOD; pronotum as long as scutellum, no median groove; metanotum with a flat, subtriangular mucro (fig. 3c); mesopleuron edentate but with prominent carinae below large scrobal sulcus, episternal sulcus deep and punctate; propodeal projection large, acute, slightly convex behind; T-II without midcarina; T-III evenly convex before weakly developed pit row (fig. 3b), pits unevenly shaped, mostly broader than long, lateral margin of III nearly straight, 5 sharp distal teeth, outer pair shortest; S-II spots rounded, touching (fig. 3e).

*Female.* Unknown.

Holotype male, Philippines: Luzon, Los Banos, IV-19-60 (A. Ojamin; U.S. National Museum, Washington).



Figures 1-7. *Praestochrysis*.

In all figs.: a, face; b, T-III dorsal; c, outline of scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, lateral; d, petiole and basal flagellomeres; e, sternum II; f, pronotum, dorsal; sctl, scutellum; metm, metanotum; prop, propodeum. Figures not drawn to scale, 2b and 5c are based on females, other figures based on males, those of 1-3 are from holotypes.

*Discussion.* The 4 large and polished pronotal convexities are distinctive. Also, the rough projections behind the eyes have not been seen in any other *Praestochrysis*.

***Praestochrysis spinula* Bohart, new species.**

*Holotype male.* Length 7 mm. Body stout, blue green with extensive dark purple on vertex, notum, and terga, F-I green in front, wings light brown. Punctures medium coarse and fairly close on vertex and notum, coarse and separated by about a puncture diameter on terga. Head  $1.5\times$  as broad as long (fig. 1a); F-I  $2.1\times$  as long as broad (fig. 1d), F-V  $1.4\times$  as broad as long; scapal basin rather finely punctate, punctures arranged in a somewhat crossridged pattern; TFC prominent, nearly straight, downturned laterally (fig. 1a), backward branches weak, midocellus not lidded; malar space 2.5 MOD; subantennal space 0.8 MOD; pronotum as long as scutellum, no median groove; metanotum with a subtriangular, distally rounded, dorsally flattened mucro (fig. 1c); mesopleuron with a well-formed scrobal sulcus, areolate below, episternal sulcus discernible but weak; propodeal projection stout, sharply pointed, evenly convex behind; T-II without a midcarina; T-III rather evenly and strongly convex, pit row obsolete, lateral margin of III a little convex, 5 sharp and slender teeth, outer pair shortest (fig. 1b); S-II spots rounded, touching (fig. 1e).

*Female.* Unknown.

Holotype male, Sri Lanka (DAVIS).

*Discussion.* The long T-III teeth, obsolete pit row, medially straight TFC, and flattened mucro distinguish this species. The Taiwanese *basilacuna* Sugihara has similar T-III teeth but the pit row is better developed, TFC is medially incised, and the metanotal mucro is longitudinally furrowed. Also, it is a larger species, 9–13.5 mm long.

Notes on Oriental *Praestochrysis*

While studying Oriental *Praestochrysis*, I have noted several characters of key value. The presence or absence of a metanotal projection is a prime distinguishing feature. A large such projection is often present in *Praestochrysis* (figs. 1, 3, 4, 5) as in *basilacuna*

(Sugihara), *crassiscuta* (Mocsáry), *fumipennis* (Smith), *lachesis* (Mocsáry), *luzonae* Bohart, *palawanensis* (Mocsáry), *ribbei* (Mocsáry), *sarawakensis* (Mocsáry), *shanghaiensis* (Smith), *spectabilis* (Mocsáry), and *spinula* Bohart. On the other hand, several species have little or no metanotal projection (figs. 6, 7). These are *amoenula* (Mocsáry), *furcifera* (Bingham), *libita* (Buysson), and *lusca* (Fabricius). Other characters are the presence of 2 large mesopleural teeth (*crassiscuta* and *spectabilis*), a strong sublateral pronotal carina (*lusca*), pronotum with 4 smooth humps (*luzonae*), F-1 hardly longer than the pedicel (*lachesis*), and T-III teeth unusually long (*basilacuna*, *spinula*).

#### SUMMARY

Three new species of the chrysidid genus, *Praestochrysis*, are described and figured: *lamborni* from Malawi, *luzonae* from the Philippines, and *spinula* from Sri Lanka. Notes are given on previously named species from the Oriental Region.